

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, associate editor of *The Americas* and World Affairs, Carrollton Manor, Md., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Heavenly Father, source of light, life, and all righteousness: Look down with favor upon the Speaker of this House and all the Members of the Congress of the United States.

Bless with Thy graces the President of our country and those who counsel him.

Grant, on this happy festival of St. Patrick, those gifts of imagination, good humor, poetry, and song which have made the sons and daughters of Ireland ambassadors of God to all the world.

In an age of confusion and strife, help us Thy children to remember that, in other dark hours, the devotees of St. Patrick brought holiness and learning to struggling peoples.

Keep us ever mindful, dear Saviour, that this mission of salvation was the fruit of brotherly love, under God.

Since our need is dire, vouchsafe, in Thy divine goodness, those gifts of understanding, affection, and virtue which can yet unite a divided world. This we ask in the name of Thy Divine Son, our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members on the part of the Senate of a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers to consider the matter of the disposal of certain records of the Government, lists or schedules of which, pursuant to law, were submitted to the Congress by the Archivist of the United States under date of March 16, 1949.

ADJOURNMENT OVER AND PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I am not going to object, will the gentleman tell us the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called, and then the District of Columbia rent control bill will be taken up.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I ask either the Speaker or the majority

leader if there are to be any suspensions on that day?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has had no requests for suspensions, and expects there will be none.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Tuesday the final vote will be taken on the bill H. R. 1437, which relates to the personnel and composition of the Army and Air Force.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. For the benefit of the House, may I say that I understand there will be a roll call on that bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; that is my understanding.

Following that, on Tuesday, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is going to call up his bill, H. R. 2681. He and I discussed it about 10 days ago, and we agreed on taking up the bill on next Tuesday. I am accordingly reserving that day for the action that will be taken on that bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. It was also understood, if I remember correctly, that we would meet at 11 o'clock on Tuesday in order to finish the bill on that day.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. I was going to make that statement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is the purpose to try to finish the bill on that day?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. That is the veterans' pension bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I discussed that with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. I am glad he mentioned it now, because I was leaving it to his judgment whether we should meet at 11 or 12 on Tuesday.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will yield further, the first business when the House meets will be the vote on the 70-group air force bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Then the veterans' pension bill will be taken up?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

For the purpose of flexibility, I am bracketing for consideration on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the final vote on the bill H. R. 1437, the bill H. R. 2681, and on the completion of that bill, the War Department civil functions appropriation bill. I am bracketing these bills for the 3 days rather than listing them for specific days so that we can take them up in order. If the Rankin bill is disposed of on Tuesday, or even if it takes a part of Wednesday, we will then take up the War Department civil functions appropriation bill, if it is available.

The program for the remainder of the week is undetermined now.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday next it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 123)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Transmitted herewith is the sixth quarterly report on United States military assistance to Greece and Turkey. This report covers the period from October 1 to December 31, 1948. Military assistance to Greece and Turkey was inaugurated under the authority of Public Law 75, Eightieth Congress, and was continued under the authority of title III of Public Law 472, Eightieth Congress, known as the Greek-Turkish Assistance Act of 1948. Responsibility for United States assistance in the economic rehabilitation of Greece begun under Public Law 75 was transferred to the Economic Cooperation Administration on July 1, 1948, pursuant to Public Law 472, title I.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 17, 1949.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, it affords me great pleasure today to join with many of my colleagues in commemorating this great Irish holiday, St. Patrick's Day. In all of the large American cities, the Irish are today gathered at religious ceremonies in the morning, parades and games in the afternoon, luncheons and banquets, as well as at dances in the evening, all in celebration of the occasion.

As a part of this general recognition of this day, I am happy again to have the privilege of presenting to the Members of the House, green carnations in honor of the occasion. This touch of Irish green has been made possible through the courtesy of the American League for an Undivided Ireland, an organization of American citizens, representing most of the Irish societies of the country, which are banded together with a view to aiding in bringing about the reunification of all of Ireland, under one government.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day this year carries with it particular significance because it has been announced that 1 month from today the final link of control of the British Government over Ireland will be terminated and the Irish Republic will, in fact, become a free and independent nation. After centuries of foreign control and domination,

this will be the last time that St. Patrick's Day will find the Irish people in any way subject to outside control and lacking their full freedom and independence.

However, it is to be regretted that the Irish Republic does not encompass all of Ireland. Only 26 of the 32 counties in Ireland will witness on April 18 the cutting of the last ties between Great Britain and Ireland which are not voluntarily created by the Irish Government itself. Unfortunately six counties in the north of Ireland were cut off from the rest of the country by an act of the British Parliament in 1922 against the expressed wishes of more than 80 percent of the Irish people, voting in a national election under British jurisdiction.

It is to be hoped that before long the British will withdraw their troops and their subsidies from these six counties, and that they may be permitted to rejoin the rest of Ireland in the full enjoyment of their natural freedom and their own independent government, which is one of the few nations in the world where no money has been appropriated to find out whether the people are Communists or loyal to their country. Being a natural part of the whole of Ireland, it is to be regretted that they were ever cut off from the adjoining counties of Ireland, like the stems of these carnations, and for the past 27 years have been pinned down by foreign control and foreign domination.

It is my prayer that next year, when we will again be wearing the green, that it may bear witness to the full freshness of freedom and the flower of liberty for all of Ireland, and that these six counties may once more be united with the other 26 so that the Republic of Ireland may encompass the full extent of the Emerald Isle.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, this is a special occasion and a special day—St. Patrick's Day. It is a great day for the Irish. It is with great joy that I announce to the assembled Irish this morning that after considerable research I have definitely come to the conclusion that St. Patrick was a Republican. So, from the Republican Irish, I bring greetings to all of you and particularly to the following Members of the House: The Barretts, the Bates, the Bennetts, the Breens, the Buckleys, the Burkes, the Byrnes, and the Byrneses; the Carnahans, the Corbetts, the Cunningshams, the Delaneys, the Dollivers, the Donohues, and the DoYLES; the Fálons, the Feighans, the Fogartys, the Gavins, the Goldens, and the Granahans; the Harts, the Heffernans, the Horans, the Kearneys, the Kearnses, and the Keatings; the Keefes, the Kelleys, the Kennedys, the Keoghs, the Kilburns, and the Kildays; the Kirwans, the Lynches, the McCarthys, the McConnells, the McCormacks, the McCullochs, and the McDonoughs; the McGraths, the McGreg-

ors, the McGuires, the McKinnons, and the McMillans; the McSweeneys, the Maddens, the Mahons, the Martins, and the Millers; the Monroneys, the Murphys, the Murrays, the Nixons, the Nolans, and the Nortons; the O'Briens, the O'Haras, the O'Neills, the O'Sullivan, and the O'Tooles; the Pattersons, the Philbins, the Quinns, the Regans, the Rogerses, and the Rooneys; the St. Georges, the Sullivans, the Walshes, the Welches, and the Werdels; and also to Eugene Worley from Shamrock, Tex.

Mr. Speaker, from the O'Abbits to the O'Zablockis, special greetings to each of you and to you all an "Erin go bragh."

"TOP O' THE MORNIN'."

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, the top of the morning from the bottom of my heart.

I am not aware whether all of you know the little story about the discovery of America. Things might have been different if the Irish had had their way.

On the day that the New World was sighted, there was an Irishman on watch on Columbus' ship. He told the captain he was heading for the wrong place, that he was heading for the islands in the West Indies. The Irishman suggested that the captain head for the mainland, which could be seen. He said that a relative of his, an uncle on his father's side, five generations back, St. Brendon, had visited what is now the United States. In fact, he thought he had a couple of relatives there, and if Columbus would only land at Savannah he would find those relatives on the police department. However, the captain was a foreigner and did not understand him, so they went down to the islands and it took quite a few years to get up to New York, where the Irish first settled.

We who are of Irish blood today join with all of the people of the earth in celebrating Ireland's great festive day. All around the globe—in New York, in Paris, in London, in Berlin, in Shanghai, Hong Kong, all through the Central American and South American countries and in every town and hamlet in the United States—the cups will be lifted to St. Patrick and the Irish.

Everywhere in the civilized world the Irish people have left their mark on the history of each country. In France there was McMahon who reached the Presidency. There was O'Boyle, the great revolutionist of Central America; and there was Barry, the founder of our own Navy. Ireland gave to England its literary scholars, its doctors, lawyers, and field marshals. It gave England the Irish Guard that saved the day at Waterloo.

In these United States they came as immigrants and were forced to live in the hovels, the tenements, and on the wrong side of the tracks. With their fierce determination they drove their way forward and upward, not seeking

Government aid, not seeking help from their neighbors or from organized charity. They became pillars in the community life where they lived. They produced the policemen and firemen, the hotel owners, doctors, lawyers, priests, cardinals, diplomats, mayors, and governors. They loved this country and loved it well. They gave unstintingly of their blood and lives in all of its wars. In the War Between the States there was an Irish brigade on each side that faced one another in the battle of Shiloh and fought the most bloody engagement of that war despite the fact that they came from the same towns and the same parishes in the old country. They gave their all for the cause that they espoused and believed in.

When the railroads started to stretch out across the country, it was the Irish laborer and contractor who took upon themselves this great toil that made the development of our country possible. Mile after mile they drove across the plain and prairie, mountain and valley. After the completion of their labor they settled across the breadth of this great land. Wherever they settled they established their churches and schools, their colleges and hospitals, their homes for the aged and homes for the blind and the indigent ones, again without the assistance of any government. Wherever they settled they took an active part in the life of the town and showed a deep regard which they taught to the children for the fourth commandment which includes respect for constituted authority. They did not become faddists, or Communists, or Fascists. They were too proud of their Americanism and too grateful to the country that gave them freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and the right to worship God untrammelled and unrestrained.

So today, we of the Congress of the United States open that little section of our hearts that we have always reserved for the old land and we say to the world, "Erin go bragh!"

PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS
AT THIS POINT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, it has been well said "everybody is Irish on St. Patrick's Day."

Mr. Speaker, the many expressions of understanding, the many expressions of compliment and congratulations that we who are Members of the House of Representatives, who have in our veins the blood of Irish ancestry, have received from our friends and colleagues in this House, well proves that statement. And we appreciate and are proud indeed that our friends, who are not of the Irish race, in the true spirit of Americans, extend to us today the hand of praise and fine words of great sentiment, joining with us in honoring the patron saint of Ireland, St. Patrick.

Mr. Speaker, we Americans of Irish ancestry, with foresight and with a true

sense of our democratic responsibilities to the great Nation that is America, and with whom Ireland has so many ties of love and friendship, use this saint's day to again declare our love forever of America, our country.

Well did our ancestors from Ireland know the enemies of hunger, poverty, and economic insecurity, that in the early days faced a struggling America and that in many nations of the world today are again the great signposts of trouble, uncertainty, and despair. Let us then be prepared that in America we shall forever be free with God's help from these evils and from this scourge.

In performing our work here in this great democratic forum, let us remember that upon our shoulders rests the responsibility of preventing another world cataclysm. In our country we believe that in addition to the material aspect of economic recovery, it is essential to build on Christian, social, and economic principles. We believe that this should be done not in any sectarian spirit, but by adherence to an ideal which recognizes that the function of society is to secure for man economic independence and security so that his personal liberty, his individuality, and his dignity may be assured with his God and his country.

Mr. Speaker, I can say with pride and complete certainty that every Member of this House, who today speaks from his heart in praise of St. Patrick and the Irish, does so in the spirit of these remarks that I have just made, and guided by these principles we will cooperate and assist to the extent of our ability in the work that lies ahead.

And throughout this world today, yes; even in our own beloved America, there is a struggle of ideas.

In Ireland four centuries ago there was perhaps we might say an invasion of Ireland that took place, but it was not an invasion by force. It was an invasion of ideas and of ideals. In A. D. 432 Patrick and his little band of Christian missionaries landed in Ireland. Then and there began a struggle of ideas and ideals from which emerged the modern Ireland of the spirit. It is important to see what that spirit was, and what it is, for Irishmen from that day have carried it to the uttermost corners of the earth. Every St. Patrick's Day celebration in the world is a tribute to that spirit. And it is this facet of Irish life and this character that we understand so well, and it is one of the things that the Irishmen who have come to America brought with them and one of the things they have contributed and are still contributing to the American way of life.

The earliest legends of the Irish people are stories of invasions and resistance to invasions of Ireland. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that here in America to the forefront in resisting what might be described as an attempt to invade the spirit of America, the attempt by those who are atheistic Communists to break down all that is beloved and dear to Irish hearts, will be resisted by the descendants of the Irish immigrants as valiantly and as bravely to the death as did Ireland resist invasions of similar and like kind for thousands of years. There are many fine things said of the Irish, and any Irish

speech and any Irish celebrations on St. Patrick's Day touches upon Ireland's contribution to the culture of America. And so we sing great praises of Irish paintings, of Irish music, and of the Irish art, but always do we tell of Irish stories and we never fail to recite an Irish poem, and so I recite this one, and I quote:

The story of St. Patrick is a story told before
Of how he banished all the snakes from Ire-
land's sunny shores.

But whether we believe the tale or think it
very odd

His name is one that represents the men who
honor God.

For he spread Christianity wherever he ap-
peared

And his divine Creator was the only one he
feared.

He spread the Gospel freely that everyone
might live

In all the love and charity the world would
ever give.

And so no matter what his creed or how he
chose to pray

He honored God and that is why we honor
him today.

Other peoples in the world will admit that they are descended from a cave man, but you have yet to find an Irishman who denied that he was descended from a king. And now that I bring that up, it reminds me that my dear mother's name, God rest her soul, was McCarthy and the McCarthys were the descendants of the McCarthy-Moors who were the kings of Munster, and the greatest jumpers in Ireland.

It is fine and comforting, indeed, to know that in this year of our Lord 1949 Ireland has declared herself a free and independent and sovereign power. This is heartening to people who for so long were not a nation.

And as was said by that great American statesman and that great Irishman, Jim Farley, "for this reason here and everywhere they have always devoted their talents to the establishment and protection of every nation to which they have given their loyalty."

The Irish from the dawn of history have been concerned with the problem of making a living from the earth, or with their hands, and with the problem of learning how to live in the light of their spiritual insight and faith. That is the burden of the Irishmen's message to the world and that is the task of every Irishman worthy of the name, be he an Irishman at home or an Irishman exiled in a foreign land. It is his to make the labor and pain the living, and making a living on the earth worthy and respectable. And it is his to try to discover how to live so that the human spirit may be at reasonable peace with itself and with the eternal spirit of the universe. The Irishman is of the earth, earthy, and of the heavens, heavenly.

Mr. Speaker, from the very bottom of my heart I know that looking down from his high place in Heaven today, St. Patrick smiles upon the United States of America and says to us in Gaelic "Beir, buadh, agus beannacht"—success, victory, and best wishes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HALE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled

"The Menace of Red China," by Louis Bedenz.

Mr. PLUMLEY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made before the Legislature of the State of Vermont.

OUR SUBSTITUTE FOR ST. PATRICK

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in the books—or one book—which I read as a child, there was a picture of St. Patrick leading the snakes out of Ireland by playing sweet music on a fife or a flute.

I know you all honor St. Patrick, and the Irish, and so do I, not only for their industry and their thrift, but for their willingness to carry, and their ability in carrying, on a fight.

While Ireland has its St. Patrick, who reputedly led the snakes out of Ireland, the Congress of the United States and the United States has the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] who, by substituting music for harsh words, accurate descriptions, and persistency, has for the past 10 years been driving the Communists out of the Federal Government and the administration here in Washington.

The individual who is supposed to have cleaned the Aegean stables had no more smelly or difficult task than has had the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. Without cessation, he has fought against overwhelming odds against influence in high places—frequently in his own party.

It is doubtful if there is any man in Congress who has ever waged a more persistent or a more successful fight against the Communists, and that with as great success as has the gentleman from Mississippi.

So once more I say that, even though I cannot subscribe to all of the gentleman's political philosophy, I feel honored to serve in the House with him.

But what I wish to talk about this morning is the political situation and the coming election in Michigan.

MICHIGAN CIO AS POLITICAL FOSS

On Monday, April 4, next, the people of Michigan will elect a highway commissioner, a superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the State university and two supreme court justices.

The CIO intends to capture and then hold as political captives these six public officers.

The purpose of labor organizations is to get higher wages, better working conditions—in short, those things which can be obtained—and mark this—from the employer, which will give more of everything desirable to the worker and his family.

Labor organizations are not political organizations, for there are men and women of all political faiths in every labor organization. Unfortunately, the CIO is not only in politics nationally, but

has now taken over the Michigan—home of the sit-down strikes—Democratic Party.

Last fall, Michigan's CIO politicians backed G. Mennen Williams, scion of a wealthy family, who will ultimately inherit the millions made by so-called "industrial royalists," for Governor and he was elected, though Dewey carried the State.

The CIO has been dictating Governor Williams' policies and appointments and recently Mr. August Scholle, State CIO president, announced that never again will the CIO support a Republican, regardless of his liberalism, ability, or honesty.

That means that, if successful, not only Republicans but Democrats who know that employers, not union officials, create jobs and furnish the money for pay checks, will be blacklisted. That means we will have a Government by CIO officials, who will run it with the taxpayers' dollars not for the benefit of all the people or of members of independent labor organizations or for the good of the A. F. of L., but for the benefit of CIO politicians and officers.

If they follow the usual course, they will increase taxes, take over industry, and try to operate it by and for the benefit of their own little clique, to the detriment of the individual union member.

Now, there are thousands upon thousands of loyal, honest working people in the State of Michigan who are entitled to consideration, who are not members of the CIO, who belong to the A. F. of L., the brotherhoods, the independent unions, or no union at all. But they, in Scholle's vocabulary are all scabs.

In Scholle's book, they are not eligible to be elected in Michigan nor to hold a State or county job.

I have not heard where Scholle publicly condemned the recent CIO goon-squad raid and rioting, malicious destruction of property, and beating of defenseless workers at Kalamazoo, Mich. With his crowd in power—and many CIO officials will not sign anti-Communist affidavits—what can we of Michigan expect?

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

What Scholle wants to do is, by the election of a highway commissioner, through the use of highway funds, establish a tight, all-powerful political machine through the highway department.

By electing a superintendent of public public instruction and regents of the university, the trend would be to open the University of Michigan and Michigan State Agricultural College not only to the so-called liberals, but to the Pink and the Red teachers.

Do not forget that it recently became necessary to set on Pink teachers in one of Michigan's colleges, at the university and to condemn a Red cell at the agricultural college.

If the CIO could finally elect supreme court justices who were favorable to the CIO, the interpretation of the law in Michigan might be influenced, just as New Deal Justices have changed the polit-

ical philosophy of the United States Supreme Court.

If Michigan citizens do not go to the polls and turn back Mr. Scholle and his cohorts on April 4, they will learn, but too late, that their State government is being operated in the interests of the officials of one group—the CIO—not for the benefit of the people as a whole.

We do not need a political boss or machine in Michigan.

THE CIO AND ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I join with my Irish friends in this, their holiday. We of Polish descent who migrated to this country were in the same position as the Irish, and we have taken the same stand. I will say that anyone of Polish blood, the same as those of Irish blood, will always fight for free America.

Now, to answer the gentleman from Michigan. To say that the CIO has taken over the Democratic Party sounds to me on a par with a statement that the Communists had taken over the Republican Party.

THE "Y" AT THE END OF "CASE"

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rather hesitate to inject myself into all these remarks about the Irish today, but as the gentleman from Minnesota was reading the list which mentioned so many of Irish names in the House, I wondered just how I could associate myself with such a distinguished list. Then I recalled that some years ago, when I was a small boy in Iowa, one frosty morning there came a man to the back door who apparently had fallen on a little bit of hard luck. He seemed to be hungry and my father invited him in. Mother filled him up with a pretty good breakfast of pancakes, bacon, and coffee. When he got through he said to my father, "You say your name is Case?"

My father said, "Yes."

He said, "Faith, sir, and was there niver a 'y' on the ind of your name?"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an address by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower before the First Columbia Forum of Democracy; and in the other to include a record of appropriations of the Eightieth Congress on the subject of transmission power lines.

ST. PATRICK

Mr. GORSKI of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORSKI of New York. Mr. Speaker, today, March 17, the Irish race at home and throughout the world celebrates the feast of its apostle and patron saint, St. Patrick. It is not only a day when green becomes the most popular color but a day when we recall with pride the splendid contribution made by successive generations of Irishmen and Irishwomen to our great Nation. In these times also it is especially fitting that we remember with pride the part played by Irish missionaries in the spread of learning and civilization among the barbarians who in the Dark Ages overran western Europe, knowing as we do that Ireland by her wholehearted participation in the Marshall plan and the Council of Europe is demonstrating that today again she is fully conscious of the part she must play in the economic and spiritual rehabilitation of the Continent. Let us recollect, too, that as Ireland has long been the bulwark of the Christian way of life in the west, her role is paralleled by that of Poland in the east. Both nations have suffered and endured much, both have had great defeats, both have been apparently crushed and conquered. But as Ireland has emerged vigorous and independent from the dark night of slavery, may we not hope that, sooner perhaps than we can dare expect, Poland, too, will regain her freedom and take again her honored place among the nations of the Christian world.

NO-CAN-DO EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, nearly 3 months of the Eighty-first Congress have passed and we have yet to enact to completion one piece of major legislation. Is this session to be recorded as the "No-can-do Eighty-first Congress"?

Last November 2 the people elected us to do a job for them. It is the people who, through their taxes, pay our salary. It is to them we are responsible.

There are major legislative jobs to be done and done now. Aid to education, fair labor legislation, adequate social-security revisions, proper coordination and development of our resources, basic civil rights, and others. These are matters far too important to be subjected to petty political bickering between factions within a party and between the two parties themselves. These measures should be considered solely on the basis of their respective merits.

We have seen a majority in Congress prevented from passing legislation which the people want. We have witnessed as outrageous a violation of the democratic principle of majority rule as one could imagine. Again, I repeat, our first responsibility is to the people who elected us. It is time for us to discontinue this

political bartering of human rights and human needs.

Let us, without delay, tackle the problems we face with honesty and with courage.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Prof. Andrew S. Ormsby.

JOHN C. CALHOUN

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, by proclamation the Governor of South Carolina has designated March 18 as John C. Calhoun Day. Since the House will not be in session tomorrow, I take this opportunity to call attention to the fact that on March 18, 1782, one of South Carolina's great statesmen was born in Abbeville district, S. C., and died in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1850.

It is fitting that we pause to observe the birth dates of those who made everlasting contributions to the stability and form of this, the greatest Nation known to history.

A century ago the South listened to Calhoun's ideas with a confidence which bordered upon idolatry, and the North, while not always agreeing with his views, listened with respect. Today the tendency is to emphasize Calhoun's views upon nullification and to ignore the fact that in his day he was one of the most influential men along many other lines. Few men in our history have held so many positions as capably as Calhoun. For 40 years he was a public servant, and in an age of great men his actions stamped him as one of the greatest. Only Clay and Webster were considered his equal in ability and influence, and today we look back upon those three as one of the greatest triumvirates of American history.

John Caldwell Calhoun had little formal education until the age of 13, then he was instructed for a year by the great Presbyterian minister and educator, Moses Waddel. On November 28, 1947, in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A4426, I paid tribute to this great pioneer teacher, Moses Waddel. From the ages of 18 to 20 Calhoun was again instructed by Waddel, and it is both a tribute to Waddel's teaching ability and to Calhoun's intelligence that he went directly into the junior class at Yale University and in 2 years was graduated with distinction. He studied law for one more year in Connecticut under two eminent jurists then returned to South Carolina, where he was soon admitted to the bar. All of the evidence points to the fact that he could have become a great lawyer, but his main interest lay in politics, and he soon turned to that field. At the age of 25 he was elected to the State legislature, where he served capably. Three years later he was elected to the National House of

Representatives. From that time until his death in 1850 he was prominent in national affairs.

His first important post was as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. At that time in our history the United States was not recognized as a great power and was constantly being subjected to insults and humiliations by other great powers, especially Great Britain. Our greatest complaint against that country was her practice of stopping our ships and impressing any seaman who was suspected of being a British deserter. Through the efforts of Calhoun and Cheves, another South Carolinian, a state of war was proclaimed against Great Britain. In the resulting war, known as the War of 1812, we suffered more defeats than we gained victories, but we demonstrated forever that our country would tolerate no aggression from any source and lifted our country to its rightful place as an independent power.

After the war Calhoun was made head of the Committee of the Currency. In that position he framed and carried through the bill which provided for the establishment of a Federal bank and regulated the currency, which was in a high state of disorder. He also was prominent in the efforts to construct a system of roads and canals by the Federal Government and to expand the Navy as an adequate means of national defense.

President Monroe appointed Calhoun to his Cabinet as Secretary of War, and he held that position from 1817 until 1825. During his administration he made an entire reorganization of the War Department. He formulated and set up the system of bureaus by which the Department was to be governed; he reduced the unliquidated debts of the Department from \$40,000,000 to \$3,000,000; he reduced the annual expenditures of the Department from four millions to two and a half millions without reducing either the pay of the men or the supplies which sustained them; and in general he ran the Department by means of a series of enlightened, yet practical policies which proved he had acute business sense as well as a keen sense of general analysis.

Calhoun was elected Vice President in 1824 and reelected in 1828. It was during this period that he conceived many of the ideas and the doctrine for which he was to become most famous—the doctrine of nullification. It was a series of tariffs and proposed tariffs which forced him to bring forth these ideas. In 1816 Calhoun had favored a tariff to protect the newly formed manufacturing industries. In 1824 the tariff was raised a considerable extent, and the South commenced to suffer from the effects. When a still higher tariff was proposed the South protested vigorously. Calhoun expressed the belief that the Constitution is merely a compact between the States in their sovereign capacity as States and that when the Federal Government infringes upon the rights reserved to the States, they have the right of interposition or nullification. He did not propose to annul the Constitution

nor to resist laws made in pursuance thereof, but insisted that laws made without the authority of the Constitution were null and void. These ideas are the essence of the nullification doctrine. These ideas and views are not entirely Calhoun's own. They had been expressed before in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions and at the Hartford convention. During the period when the debate over this subject waxed hottest Calhoun resigned as Vice President and was appointed to the Senate. A compromise tariff bill was introduced by Clay which was acceptable to Calhoun, and the matter of nullification was temporarily dropped. Nevertheless, from that time on Calhoun was considered the leader of those who advocated State's rights or the doctrine of State sovereignty.

In 1843 he resigned from the Senate to recover his health and to take care of his private affairs which had suffered during his career as a public servant. Less than a year later, however, he was offered the post of Secretary of State, which he accepted. He was instrumental in securing the annexation of the Republic of Texas as a State in the Union during his administration. Upon the election of President Polk he resigned as Secretary of State but was soon appointed to fill a vacancy in the Senate. Some historians are of the opinion that Calhoun could have been elected President had he actively supported the Mexican War. He refused to lay aside his principles even to gain that end, and so he remained a Senator until his death. There was one more important affair for him to handle. Our country was engaged in a dispute with Great Britain over the extent of the Oregon boundary and likewise was on the verge of war with Mexico. We could ill afford a war with both, and Calhoun was pushed to the fore to settle the difficulty with Great Britain. He offered resolutions that the conflict as to the boundary of the Oregon Territory be settled by treaty rather than by force, and when the British Minister offered the forty-ninth parallel as the northern boundary, Calhoun's influence led to the acceptance of those terms. Less than a week later our country was at war with Mexico, and we can only speculate upon the disastrous consequences which a war with two separate countries might have brought about.

Calhoun lived only a few more years, and his death found him opposing with all of his vigor those policies which he felt would ruin his beloved South. For more than 40 years he had stood firm in his convictions and had fought courageously and resolutely for those principles which he thought right. Few men in the entire history of our country have rendered greater service than Calhoun.

But a mere recitation of his deeds and even of his ideas does not give a sufficiently true picture of the man. His methods and his philosophy must be examined to gain a true insight. In his speeches, which were clear, concise, and brilliantly analytic, he addressed the intellect rather than the emotions. He sought to reduce any complicated problem to its simplest elements rather than

to lose his listeners in a blaze of dazzling oratory. He did not lower himself by indulging in personalities or in disrespectful language. He attacked the views opposed to his own with a clear and icy logic which was almost impossible to refute. He was universally respected even by his opponents, and Daniel Webster, his greatest opponent, paid him tribute in the following words: "He was a man of undoubted genius and commanding intellect, of unspotted integrity, of unimpeached honor. He has lived long enough, he has done enough, and he has done it so well, so successfully, so honorably, as to connect himself for all time with the records of his country." Henry Clay made reference to his "transcendent talents; clear, concise, compact logic; his felicity in generalization surpassed by none."

Both in his own time and today there are many who fail to understand what Calhoun was attempting to do in his support of the doctrine of nullification. Some are of the opinion that he wished to destroy the Union, but that was the last thing he desired. He understood the danger of attempting to sustain certain abstract principles and attempted to point out those dangers. He felt that it was his duty to point out policies which could lead to disunion, and he always did his duty as he understood it. In an address in the Senate he stated: "For many a year, Mr. President, I have aspired to an object higher than the Presidency, and that is to do my duty under all circumstances." This statement closely parallels Clay's famous remarks that he would rather be right than be President, and it is interesting to note that Calhoun made his remark before Clay did.

Calhoun has occasionally been criticized for changing his policy in regard to the tariff. There was nothing inconsistent in that change, however. He favored the tariff of 1816 as a means not only to protect the newly formed industries, but also as a means of reducing the public debt. When the tariff was continually increased until the South was becoming impoverished, while the manufacturing sections were becoming enriched, it was natural that he should favor a change. Changing conditions bring changed viewpoints, and Calhoun was not one to allow his section of the country to suffer when he saw a means of deliverance.

His great moral courage and his reliance on truth have seldom been equaled. However unpopular his opinions were at any given moment, he carried out his convictions and generally saw his own ideas adopted by the majority at a later date. He was a leader, not a follower, and he constantly sought to mold opinion rather than follow opinion after it had formed.

If Calhoun were alive today, he would resist with all of his brilliant logic that form of government which neglects the rights of the individual and has power over his very life. In reviewing Calhoun's life, nothing seems clearer than the fact that he was an advocate of States' rights in order to protect the people from too great a centralization of power which could deprive them of their rights. His broad view, his loyalty to his convictions, his integrity, and his per-

sonal honor have won him a place in the democratic tradition. The name of John C. Calhoun is indelibly inscribed in history, and to all of history's students that name will live on as one to be revered and honored.

South Carolina does herself honor by observing this, the one hundred and sixty-seventh birth date of one of her most illustrious sons, John Caldwell Calhoun.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HARE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

THE COLORADO RIVER

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, there is before this Congress proposed legislation to settle an interstate controversy that has been continuing for more than a quarter of a century.

I refer to the Colorado River controversy between the States of California and Arizona.

The State of Arizona for nearly 30 years has consistently refused to permit peace on the Colorado River, refused to negotiate, refused to arbitrate, refused to litigate, but the State of Arizona has steadfastly held to its demands that only on its own terms will the problems of the river be resolved.

Today the State of Arizona is continuing to use each and every means it can to prevent a settlement of problems which have kept peace from the Colorado River Basin for more than a quarter of a century.

Today, at the same time, while pursuing a course of obstruction, the State of Arizona is attempting to take water from the Colorado River to which Arizona has no legal right—water which Arizona desires for a questionable billion-dollar project.

These are not idle charges. They are founded upon historical facts, they are substantiated in the records of this Congress and the courts of the land, and they are supported by events transpiring at this very time.

Let us look at the record.

There are seven States in the entire basin of the Colorado River. They are Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and California. The first four named form the upper division, the last three the lower division.

In 1921 delegates from the seven States began a series of meetings in an effort to formulate an agreement which would permit the development of the Colorado River on a sound and secure basis. For months these delegates diligently worked, and at last they found themselves in accord on a fundamental compact. This

historic document, the Colorado River Compact, was signed on November 24, 1922, by the authors and was then submitted to their respective States for approval.

The compact was unconditionally approved in 1923 by all the States of the basin, except Arizona.

In Arizona, political factions got into a fight among themselves, while the other States waited. At last the Arizona House passed a resolution agreeing to ratify the compact, but only if Arizona received a royalty of \$5 per year forever for each horsepower produced on the Colorado River, no matter who produced the power or who paid for it. As the installed horsepower will ultimately be over 1,800,000, this would have meant over \$9,000,000 of tribute annually, about twice as much as the Government's gross revenues from the project now. Another reservation in the Arizona House resolution excluded the Gila River and its tributaries from the provisions of the compact. The Gila is the river that provides water for the great irrigation area around Phoenix. It is an important tributary of the lower Colorado River, and the compact was written to include without exception all tributaries of the Colorado. But Arizona did not want her uses on the Gila River taken into consideration; she did not want to count the Gila's water in Arizona's share of the Colorado River.

No other State made such requests to exclude its uses from the compact. No other State demanded unearned and undeserved royalties. No other State wanted to share in the compact without being required to account for the water from its own streams.

Although the Arizona House approved this resolution, which was so grossly unfair to the other States, it died in the Arizona Senate. Thus, Arizona remained out of the compact.

By this unreasonable action, Arizona blocked development and peace on the Colorado River, just as these long-sought goals were in sight.

The compact could not become operative without ratification by all seven basin States and approved by the Congress.

But the six States which had ratified the compact were not to be thwarted by the dog-in-the-manger attitude of one State. Therefore, machinery was set in motion to have the compact given life as a 6-State agreement; that is, without Arizona.

It took 6 years to accomplish this, with Arizona a disrupting force throughout the long negotiations. At last Congress, after Arizona filibusters had blocked action in two sessions, passed the Boulder Canyon Project Act, which authorized construction of the largest dam in the world, provided, however, that six of the basin States ratified the compact and California enacted a limitation act.

The States of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico, and California quickly ratified the compact, and California swiftly enacted the required limitation act, which pertains to the amount of Colorado River water California may use.

On June 25, 1929, President Herbert Hoover proclaimed the Boulder Canyon Project Act effective, and so the Colorado River Compact also became operative.

Arizona's efforts to block the compact had failed. The compact was now the basic law of the river.

But Arizona had not given up the fight. The Secretary of the Interior at that time, Ray Lyman Wilbur, was faced with the problem of allocating the electric power to be produced by Boulder—now Hoover—Dam. Contracts for the power had to be secured from users, and under the law these contracts had to be signed before Congress appropriated the first money to build Hoover Dam.

The Secretary called hearings. All major parties interested in Hoover Dam power were present except Arizona.

Arizona refused to attend, saying she did not admit the validity of the Project Act. She seized upon this situation as another opportunity to prevent progress on the Colorado River.

Secretary Wilbur delayed his decisions in the hope that recalcitrant Arizona could be brought into line.

Said the Secretary:

I propose not to complete these (power) contracts (now) in the hope that we can bring Arizona into the picture.

The Secretary pleaded for a united front, declaring the real interest was "in this country and its development."

But Arizona remained adamant, ignoring all pleas of the Secretary and the other basin States. Arizona maintained its hostile attitude despite the fact that 18 percent of Hoover Dam power would be reserved for Arizona's use at any time within 50 years.

At last the Secretary proceeded to sign the power contracts with the communities and companies that would use it.

The way now was cleared for Congress to make the first appropriation for building Hoover Dam. This amounted to \$10,660,000.

Again Arizona rushed out to do battle, opposing the appropriation. Arizona fought in Congress and filed its objections with United States Comptroller General. But progress was not to be halted. The appropriation was passed by Congress.

Still determined to prevent the building of the dam, which was so vital to the growth of the lower basin, Arizona now turned to the courts.

On October 13, 1930, Arizona filed suit in the United States Supreme Court against the Secretary of the Interior and the six States of the Colorado River Basin to stop construction of Hoover Dam. Arizona also asked the Court to declare the Colorado River Compact and the Boulder Canyon Project Act unconstitutional.

What did the Supreme Court tell Arizona? The Court said this:

(a) Authority to construct Hoover Dam was a valid exercise of congressional power.

(b) The Boulder Canyon Project Act did not abridge the water rights of Arizona.

(c) There was no threat to Arizona by Secretary Wilbur or the six basin States.

(d) The Arizona suit was dismissed.

Twice more did Arizona appeal to the highest tribunal of justice on other phases of the controversy, and twice more Arizona's suits were denied.

Still determined to stop progress on the Colorado River, Arizona adopted desperate means. Arizona threatened the use of military force.

At this time—1934-35—Parker Dam was being built, 155 miles downstream from Boulder Dam. Parker Dam creates the reservoir—Lake Havasu—from which water begins its long trans-desert journey through the great Colorado River aqueduct to Los Angeles and 27 other cities some 400 miles away on the coastal plain of southern California. This dam was built with money contributed to the United States by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Arizona did not want these thirsty cities to have this river water, and so Arizona physically prevented continuance of Parker Dam construction. She sent her militia, with machine guns, to stop construction, and they did so. Work ground to a stop.

In January 1935, the United States Government brought action in the Supreme Court to halt Arizona in these acts of violence, asking an injunction.

The Court did not grant the injunction because the complaint of the Government failed to show that construction of Parker Dam was authorized by statute. However, Congress subsequently reauthorized the construction of the dam, work was resumed, and the dam was completed.

The foregoing is only a partial recitation of Arizona's unpleasant record in the years when the people of six great Western States were struggling to progress, to develop their God-given natural resources, to make secure their homes and shops and farms, and to build on a solid foundation for the security of their children.

Now, what is Arizona doing today?

Let us look at events of the moment.

The Colorado River controversy still rages in the lower basin. On one side stands the State of Arizona, still defiant, still demanding settlement on its own terms, or none at all. On the other side the other two States of the lower division, California and Nevada, stand together, still struggling for the peace that will let development proceed in an orderly and legal way. They have offered to negotiate or to arbitrate. Arizona has refused.

There are three main issues in this quarter-century-old fight.

Here they are in brief form:

ISSUE NO. 1

Under article 3, paragraph A, of the Colorado River compact, the lower basin States of the Colorado River watershed are apportioned in perpetuity "the exclusive beneficial consumptive use" of 7,500,000 acre-feet of river water a year. An acre-foot is the amount of water necessary to cover an acre of land with water 1 foot deep.

The States of the upper basin receive a similar amount of water under the compact.

This is known as 3 A water.

Article 3, paragraph B, of the compact states:

In addition to the apportionment of paragraph A, the lower basin is hereby given the right to increase its beneficial consumptive use of the Colorado River waters by 1,000,000 acre-feet per annum.

This is known, as "3 B water," and this million acre-feet is in controversy.

As I have stated, Arizona refused to ratify the compact when it was created, but the six other States did ratify. With these six ratifications and enactment of the California Limitation Act, the compact became operative.

This is what the California Limitation Act says:

California agrees to limit its use of Colorado River water to 4,400,000 acre-feet of the waters apportioned to the lower basin by paragraph A, plus not more than one-half of any excess or surplus waters.

Thus California agreed to take 4,400,000 acre-feet of 3 A water, and not more than one-half of the excess or surplus waters unapportioned by the compact. California maintains that the term "excess or surplus" includes all 3 B water.

Does California share equally in this million acre-feet of 3 B water? California says "Yes." Arizona says "No."

ISSUE NO. 2

In a state of nature, the Gila River in Arizona was a wasting tributary of the Colorado River. Especially in the last 100 miles before it joins the Colorado its bed is wide, sandy, and subject to the intense heat of the desert.

The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that in a state of nature the Gila emptied approximately 1,300,000 acre-feet of water into the Colorado a year. The Gila River is an important tributary of the Colorado, a part of the Colorado system, and drains into the main stream near the Mexican border.

Water from the Gila is used chiefly now in the Phoenix area of Arizona, and there about 2,400,000 acre-feet of water are taken each year from the Gila, and beneficially consumed.

The difference between these figures, about 1,100,000 acre-feet, was lost before development of the Phoenix area. It was lost by evaporation, deep seepage, and other causes, as the Gila flowed in its course from the Phoenix area to the main Colorado River.

The words "beneficial consumptive use," as used in the compact, are important here, for the compact apportions water for beneficial consumptive use. Arizona contends that Arizona should be charged only for 1,300,000 acre-feet of Gila River water—the amount that emptied into the Colorado from the Gila in a state of nature, before development of irrigation in the Phoenix area and other places.

California contends that Arizona actually takes, uses, and beneficially consumes 2,400,000 acre-feet of Gila River water and, therefore, should be charged with that amount. All of this 2,400,000 acre-feet of Gila River water that Arizona takes is being beneficially consumed in Arizona.

Where and how must Arizona measure the amount of water it uses from the Gila River?

California says this water must be measured where it is actually beneficially consumed. Arizona says the water she actually uses is not to be measured at all. She wants to measure only the outflow of the Gila.

But the Gila does not even flow into the main Colorado as it did in prehistoric days. Today the Gila is all used up—beneficially consumed—in the Phoenix area.

ISSUE NO. 3

Lake Mead is the immense reservoir behind Hoover Dam.

California limited itself to taking 4,400,000 acre-feet of 3 A water, plus not more than one-half of the excess or surplus, of which California claims the 3 B water is a part.

There are large evaporation losses in Lake Mead, as there are in other reservoirs of the basin.

Arizona says that California must deduct these losses from its apportioned water. California says that the water to which it is entitled is a net amount, and therefore the quantity of 3 A water to which California limited itself is a net quantity.

Is the amount of 3 A water to which California is entitled a net quantity, or is it subject to reduction by reason of evaporation and other losses in Lake Mead and elsewhere?

In all the years California and Arizona have failed to agree on these three important problems. California has repeatedly offered to negotiate or arbitrate, and Arizona has repeatedly refused.

In the face of this stalemate, California and Nevada have now proposed that the issues of the controversy be placed before the United States Supreme Court for final settlement.

Will Arizona agree to this? Arizona will not. Arizona still says these issues will be settled her way or not at all.

So California and Nevada have introduced resolutions in the Congress asking permission to carry the controversy before the high Court. The permission of Congress for this litigation is necessary, because the United States Government must be a party to the action, and the United States can be made a party only with the consent of Congress.

These resolutions are affected not at all by political considerations. Each of California's 23 Congressmen, Democrats and Republicans, and Nevada's Congressman, have introduced identical measures. In the Senate, the four Senators from California and Nevada have introduced a joint resolution of the same kind.

With every force at its command Arizona is fighting to prevent passage of these resolutions.

Now, what else is Arizona doing today?

As it fights passage of the Supreme Court resolutions, Arizona is asking Congress to authorize construction of a \$1,000,000,000 reclamation and power project to rescue a few thousand acres of land in central Arizona.

Now, Arizona, the State that fought to prevent the authorization and construction of Hoover and Parker Dams and development and progress on the

Colorado River, wants to take an additional 1,200,000 acre-feet of water from the Colorado for the proposed Central Arizona project. She wants water stored by Hoover Dam and diverted from Parker Dam's Reservoir.

There already is a deficit of water in the lower Colorado. There is not enough water to meet the obligations of existing and authorized projects. This is due primarily to the Mexican Water Treaty, which guaranteed to Mexico nearly a million acre-feet per year more than Mexico was using before Hoover Dam was built. Without Hoover Dam's control of the wild river, Mexico could never have increased her uses. Arizona supported that treaty on the selfish assumption that she was giving away California's water. Now she finds that perhaps she gave away her own. The Mexican treaty chickens have come home to roost on the central Arizona project.

How can Arizona get this additional 1,200,000 acre-feet?

Only one way: By taking it away from California. She cannot get it back from Mexico.

But California has contracts with the Federal Government for 5,362,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water. That does not stop Arizona. Break these contracts, says Arizona; the Government had no right to sign them. California is not entitled to this water.

That has a familiar ring. It sounds like the Arizona of 28 years ago. And it is.

Now President Truman, and a number of Federal bureaus, including the Bureau of the Budget, have spoken out against the proposed central Arizona project. It would be, they say, not feasible. It would not be practical. It would not pay for itself, as the reclamation laws require.

Nor does that stop Arizona. If the project cannot be built under present reclamation laws, then Arizona would have the laws changed so that the project can be built.

Under the plans for the proposed billion-dollar central Arizona project, it would cost Arizona virtually nothing. It would be an obligation of the taxpayers of the Nation, and the power users of southern California. Arizona would get a billion-dollar project, paid for by people of other States.

I wish to tell the Members of this House of this most serious situation, a situation that is a menace to progress and development in the States of the Colorado River Basin.

This is not simply an interstate squabble. This is more than a fight over some water. It is a fight for life by the people of California for the security of their homes, for their own future and that of their children.

I most earnestly ask that the gentlemen of this Congress give this matter their unqualified attention, and that they support the resolutions of California that will bring peace to the Colorado River, the lifeline of the great Pacific Southwest, a river that has never known peace.

ST. PATRICK

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include copy of a recent radio broadcast.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to Americans of Irish descent who through the years, acting in the spirit of St. Patrick, have contributed so much to the social fabric of our country.

The Americans of Irish descent have traditionally understood that vigilance is the price of liberty. So I want to call the attention of the Members of this body to the fact that on March 25 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York a 3-day meeting of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace will begin. The local press and radio have for several days called the attention of the American public to the fact that the State Department has approved 23 visas for Communist delegates from Russia and 4 of her iron-curtain satellites. The Assistant Secretary of State is reported to have said:

The American Government entertains no illusions as to the manner in which the Communists will attempt to use and manipulate the conference.

Yesterday afternoon in this Chamber I listened with great interest to the remarks of several of my colleagues with respect to injudicious comments in connection with our national security. I agree with the general tenor of these statements. Under our system of government, the people have a right to be informed. I believe in free speech. But secrets vital to our national security, and hence to our freedom of speech, should not be disclosed and no person or group of persons enjoying our precious freedoms should use these freedoms to destroy freedom. I cannot understand why, when the State Department was fully aware of the close relationship between the conference opening in New York on March 25 and the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Poland last summer—which was used as a stage for Communist attacks on the United States—the Russian delegates were granted the visas necessary to attend.

It is reported that at the conference in Wroclaw eastern Europe's cultural leaders were not free to express anything but the Moscow line. We can expect that the Moscow line will again be presented at the New York conference.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that if the American Government entertains no illusions as to the manner in which the Communists will attempt to use and manipulate the conference, then the visas of these Russian delegates should have been denied.

GENERAL PROPERTY OFFICE

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 10 I introduced a bill, H. R. 3447, which would establish a General Property Office to exercise management control over the procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government property. In scope, this bill is far more comprehensive than H. R. 6965, which I introduced at the last Congress, but it is identical in approach.

The bill conforms closely to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission with reference to administrative organization and goes on to establish comprehensive and uniform policies and procedures with respect to property utilization, procurement, contract termination, surplus-property disposal, contractual claims and disputes, and civil and criminal liabilities relating to these matters.

Overemphasis of organizational improvement may, in my opinion, obscure an equally important feature of the Commission's report. To permit efficient management control, a single law, uniform in application, must be substituted for the maze of unrelated laws under which the various executive agencies presently operate. This aspect of the problem is of utmost importance and it is fundamental.

The entire reorganization would center in the Property Officer who would preside over the General Property Office. In tying the reorganization in with uniform policies and procedures, the bill would establish a broad framework within which the Property Officer and the executive agencies must operate. The Property Officer, within these limitations, could issue regulations to effectuate the organizational changes and the policies and procedures which the bill would authorize. The bill consists of seven titles, as follows:

First. Administrative organization: The Property Officer would be authorized to coordinate the supply functions of the various executive agencies, impose uniform policies and procedures, and take over, assign or reassign responsibilities. The General Property Office would be his operation medium. This new agency would absorb the Public Buildings Administration, War Assets Administration, Bureau of Federal Supply, and the Office of Contract Settlement.

Second. Property utilization: The Property Officer could operate or assign the responsibility for operating any and all public office buildings, warehouses, plants—producing primarily for governmental use or consumption, supply centers, repair shops, fuel yards, and other similar facilities. Furthermore, he could assign space in public office buildings and warehouses, redistribute excess supplies and equipment, forbid the purchase of particular supplies and equipment until the excess has been utilized, and impose regulations concerning inventory control and accountability systems.

Third. Procurement: The Property Officer would be authorized to take over or reassign any procurement responsibilities now being exercised by the executive agencies, issue regulations to govern executive agencies in their procurement operations, establish uniform policies and procedures, and prescribe a Federal

stock catalog system, standard forms and specifications.

Fourth. Contract termination: Here again the Property Officer is authorized to prescribe policies and methods together with standardized forms and procedures.

Fifth. Domestic surplus property: The Property Officer is responsible for any and all surplus property and the executive agencies operate by delegation of authority from him.

Sixth. Foreign excess property: Because of the peculiar problems involved, the executive agency in possession would have the primary responsibility for care, handling, and disposal, but the Property Officer, if he desired, could exercise active supervision even to the extent of assigning the job to the General Property Office.

Seventh. Contractual claims and disputes: The ultimate authority over claims would remain in the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office. Factual findings by contracting agencies would no longer be binding upon the General Accounting Office or the courts. In addition to bringing suit, the contractor would have a right to appeal to the General Accounting Office in the event a contracting agency held against him in a dispute. To assure fair treatment, the Comptroller General would be directed to establish an appeal board in the General Accounting Office which would review claims prior to disallowance and offer the contractor an opportunity to state his case at an informal hearing.

Eighth. Civil and criminal liabilities: To protect the public purse, extensive civil and criminal liabilities are imposed upon those who would enrich themselves by dishonest practices.

In conclusion I feel that the bill would be inapplicable to the armed services. Presently they are trying to handle simultaneously a far-reaching unification program and a record-breaking peacetime preparedness program. This has presented enough problems of inter-agency coordination and consolidation. To impose additional controls from another source might slow down unification and inhibit the defense program. The armed services can cooperate to the extent practicable considering defense needs but they should not be burdened with any superimposed restrictions at this time. When unification has been completed, the Congress can dispose of such coordination problems as may then remain.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. In tribute to the thousands of citizens in my district whose ancestors were Irish, I append hereto the fine editorial of the New York Times commemorating St. Patrick's Day. Our celebration of this day should inspire us to help in the unification of Ireland and

in the admission of Erie to the United Nations. These are tangible ways of showing our interest in and support of the Irish people and our recognition of the vast contributions to our nation's cultural, social, and economic development and to our governmental system made by Americans of Irish descent.

[Editorial, New York Times, March 17, 1949]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

It may be significant that St. Patrick, though he loved the Irish, was not, according to the available authorities, born in Ireland. In this he resembles most of the rest of us. But the Irish took St. Patrick to their hearts and he took them to his heart. There was warmth in him and warmth in them, and the combination has made St. Patrick's Day something more than was originally contemplated. The Irish haven't lost their saint, but a lot of other people have taken him on, people of many races and people of more than one religion. When the bands come along playing "Killarney" or "The Kerry Dances," when the green badges flower in Fifth Avenue's early spring, who is there who doesn't want to cheer for the good and great man?

We may ask ourselves why St. Patrick has attained this position, and there may be any number of answers. He was serious, but the Irish made him gay, too. He was a crusader who wouldn't put up with paganism or any sort of wrong doing, but he was human and understanding, too. The personality of him comes down the centuries, cheerful and lovable, and one believes he would have enjoyed the parade and the music and the sight of people having a good time. We like to think that the Irish are generously willing to share their day and their saint.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, with the parade in New York and the banquet in San Francisco, today is acclaimed throughout the land as the great feast day of the Irish. The celebrations held here are but a part of the universal commemorations of St. Patrick that are to be found today in every section of the world, wherever so many as a handful of the Irish can be found.

Throughout Irish history this day has always begun with the religious festivities in the morning and has closed with the dinners and dances in the evening. However, there is just one spot where today no celebration of the occasion will be permitted; where parades and assemblies have been banned; and that spot is, strangely enough, in Ireland itself.

This year, as was also done last year, the city of Londonderry is denied the right to hold any public celebration of this occasion. The Stormont government of the six counties in Northern Ireland has issued an edict which bans assemblies and processions in this city alone in all the world. The excuse for this strange edict is that there would be apprehension of grave disorder if assemblies were allowed, according to Edmond Warnock, Minister of Home Affairs in the Belfast Government.

The issuance of this edict is but a confession of the inability of the six-county government to maintain law and order within its jurisdiction, and is but one of many samples of the repressive legislation imposed upon the people in northern Ireland. The mere holding of a public gathering or a public parade would not of itself be a threat of grave disorder. The threat of disorder comes from those who would break up the parade or disrupt the meeting, and these people are the very people, who are the supporters of the six-county government and who should be subservient to the orders of the government's police forces or the commands of the British troops within the area. Yet rather than restrain these people in their efforts to disturb the public peace, the holding of parades and meetings is instead prohibited. In place of restraining the law-breakers, the peaceable citizens are denied the exercise of their rights.

That such a system should be employed is not surprising in view of the manner in which the government of these six counties is selected through undemocratic processes and gerrymandered election districts. The result is that the government is not truly representative of the people and consequently the rights of a democratic people are denied the residents who must live in the area subject to such a government.

Unlike the six-county area, the rest of Ireland is today celebrating this occasion in the full enjoyment of their liberties and free from any traces of rioting or bigotry. They have particular reason to celebrate this day, for it will undoubtedly be the last to witness an Ireland which is not completely free from all outside domination and influence. On the 18th of April this year, the old External Relations Act will be terminated, and the Republic of Ireland will be freed from all remaining restrictions and ties with Great Britain that are not of Ireland's free choosing. For the first time, the Republic of Ireland will be able to stand amongst the other nations of the world and act in its own behalf without being controlled or directed by any outside or foreign power.

While a new era is about to dawn upon Ireland, it is to be regretted that it will not encompass all of Ireland. Unfortunately six counties will remain cut off from the rest of Ireland and will continue to be subject to the domination, dictation, and control of Great Britain. The partition of Ireland is the last remaining hold to which England clings in its centuries-long conquest of the Irish people. In this day of the recognition of the rights of small nations and small peoples everywhere, this condition cannot long continue. England must soon recognize that the subjugation of a neighboring people or the coercion of an adjoining nation cannot be suffered at a time when all the peoples of the world are engaged in the great fight for freedom and the preservation of individual liberty. The suppression of democratic principles in the six counties of northern Ireland is just as wrong as the same conditions in distant Indonesia.

The world protested the attempt to subjugate once more the natives of In-

donesia, yet for 27 years the people of the six counties of northern Ireland have been subjected to British domination in opposition to the will of the vast majority of the Irish people. While one protests the maintenance of this alien control through subsidies and force of arms, it is to be hoped that when the next St. Patrick's Day is celebrated there will have been an end to the partition of Ireland and all 32 counties of this small island will have been united into one nation and one people as they were intended to be in the design of nature when the Irish race was placed on the Emerald Isle.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

WASHINGTON POLICE

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, as a Scotchman, I may be a little out of place even appearing here on St. Patrick's Day. But, I want to say a few words about an organization in the District of Columbia, largely composed of good Irishmen and headed by a good two-fisted Irishman, one of the finest cops in America, Bob Barrett. Yesterday I read comments made by one of our Members to the effect that Washington policemen are tough on Congressmen. I do not entertain any such opinion. I do not think the people generally form the impression that there are any differences between the Washington, D. C., police force, the Park Police, and the Members of Congress. In every instance that has come to my attention since I have been here, the policemen have leaned over backward to be accommodating and kind and courteous and helpful in assisting with many problems that arise, not only through the conduct of affairs of our office but other problems presented to us by our constituents. Washington is the Capital of the world. It is the show window of our Nation. I think here we have established a police force second to none in America, and I, for one, do not feel that they are tough on Congressmen. I praise them rather than criticize them.

ENTRY OF 27 U. S. S. R. PUPPETS

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker and all of the Irish. I should like to associate myself with the greetings which have been extended today to the sons and daughters of the auld sod.

I should also like to comment on the remarks made by the gentleman from Connecticut relative to the State Department's action in approving entry into this country of 27 puppets of the arts and sciences from behind the iron curtain. Mr. Shostakovich is undoubtedly a great composer and a great artist, yet one who is sacrificing his rights to honor and distinction by walking uncomplainingly with the other prostitutes of Soviet art completely demeaning himself and art alike. Mr. Shostakovich and his kind have the same right in this land of freedom as has rattlesnakes in a Baptist Church. To come here and to cloak himself with the rights and dignities of a freeman only to use the cloak of our liberties to destroy the very things that we hold sacred should bring a storm of protest from this Congress and from the people of this great country.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include an article in each.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

IRELAND

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this is the day on which someone should write the epitaph of the great Irish patriot and martyr, Robert Emmet, who just before he was executed, asked that it never be written until his country attained her independence.

I was very much impressed with what the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LESENSKI) said a while ago about Poland under communism. I remember that it was a great Irish poet, Thomas Campbell, who said:

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shriek'd as Kosciusko fell.

Never on earth has human freedom been in a worse predicament than it is in Poland today. God speed her delivery.

I received my first information about St. Patrick's day in a most disastrous manner, the day that Bob Fitzsimmons knocked out Corbett, the great Irish boxer, out in Carson City. I will not tell you how long it has been, but we boys were all in Corbett's corner.

I am reminded that more than 100 years ago, during the famine in Ireland, one of the greatest orators who ever occupied a seat in this House was from my State, Sergeant S. Prentiss, in a speech in behalf of the people of that unfortunate country said:

There lies on the other side of the broad Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and of greatness. It has been prolific in warriors, statesmen, and poets. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all battles but their own, while its harp, like its history, moves to tears with its sweet but melancholy pathos.

One of the sweetest songs that came out of Ireland runs something like this: There came to the beach a poor exile from Erin,

The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill;

For his country he sighed, when at twilight repairing

To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill. But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion,

For it rose o'er his own native isle of the ocean,

His heart beat anew with its youthful emotion,

As he sang the bold anthem of Erin go bragh.

He had come to America to help make this country great.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I fully realize my inability to pay proper tribute on this great day to the great man whose feast day the world should continue to celebrate because of what he did to bring the teachings of Christ not only to Ireland, but to the entire world as well. I am obligated to my Irish friends in this country because they were responsible for my entering politics.

It has been my pleasure to serve them in many ways and to work with many of them. I know of their contributions to our country, and I know what they have achieved on behalf of the freedom of others, because I recollect their fights for freedom in supporting the aspirations of many other nations.

Consequently, in 1917 I introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives expressing the desire and hope of Congress for Irish freedom, which I helped to pass.

I rejoice on this St. Patrick's Day that I have been able to continue to advocate freedom for all other nations and I hope in the near future, that Ireland will be united into one country under a single administration, and that it will continue to set an example for all others who are striving for religious freedom and liberty. America is grateful to the distinguished Americans of Irish stock and descent for their huge contributions to this country. I hope they will continue in the future as they have in the past to work for the betterment of humanity, for liberty and freedom to which every individual should aspire.

And in conclusion let me state that we are taking time from our momentous labors today to honor the memory of St. Patrick, a patron saint of the Irish. It is unnecessary to narrate the story of his life and the fine endeavors which are so prominently associated with his fine spirit and character, and yet his humility of nature, and his keen understanding and advocacy of love of fellow man, stamp him as an exalted leader of his time.

His watchword was service to humanity and he went wherever duty called him. The poor, the suffering, the perse-

cuted and oppressed besieged him on all sides, but he never failed to minister to their wants, and supply them with the spiritual and material food which they so acutely needed.

It was certain, therefore, that as he lived so would his accomplishments after his death entitle him to a high place among the souls of the faithful departed.

I treasure highly today the personal tribute which I have received from the Irish Government, in the nature of some real Irish shamrocks, extending to me the best wishes of the Irish Government on this St. Patrick's Day. I shall prize it highly along with the loyal and close friendship of my numerous American friends of Irish descent.

Mr. BUCKLEY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCKLEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCKLEY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, and my Irish colleagues: Being an Irishman myself I certainly have to rise to the occasion and think back to the country our forefathers came from. The Irish have been a people easy to get along with, and much easier to start a fight with. But they are among the greatest citizens in the whole world. Certainly they have proved themselves to be the finest diplomats on earth. When we stop to think on this great day, the 17th of March, we cannot help but realize that they have suffered a lot in past years.

It is my wish, and hope, and prayer, that in the near future Ireland, by her own efforts and make-up, will enjoy as much freedom as the Irish who live in this country. There is not much more that I can say except that "Ireland must be Heaven, because my mother came from there."

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHESNEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, today, here and everywhere throughout the world Irish hearts are happier and Irish eyes are smiling more appealingly in the fellowship inspired by our love for the little island from whence our fathers came—where, long, long ago lived and dwelt and preached and taught the saint whose feast day we celebrate on this occasion.

I wonder if ever in the history of the world any one man had such a dominant and such a lasting effect on the lives and habits of a whole nation as did St. Patrick on the lives of the Irish. On this day, fourteen and one-half centuries from the date of his death, the Irish and their friends everywhere are celebrating the memory of a man through whose life work the culture and civilization of the Roman world was saved; for, not only was Patrick an apostle of religion, but it was through his instrumentality that there sprang up all over Ireland those convents and monasteries which were the seats of learning and of culture that enabled the Irish

to send back to Europe monks and nuns from Sweden through to Italy to light again the torch of learning, the light of culture that had been extinguished by the barbarian invasions of that ancient day. Other races may have their sagas of heroes who led their armies to conquest, fame, and booty; but the most famous heroes and heroines of the Irish are the Columbanuses, the Columbkilles, the Brides, who journeyed to other lands to bring them the culture and the enlightenment, along with the faith, that the Irish had received and had cherished in the centuries immediately after Patrick's reign, thereby establishing the example that has caused Irish men and women, down the ages, to journey to far countries, where always they have contributed to the enrichment of their adopted lands.

Sometimes I wonder if the Irish in St. Patrick's day were very much different from the Irish of our day, and I can only conclude that every man was a leader, and each was a king in his own domain. The kings who gathered at Tarra's Hall would have more than taxed the capacity of this spacious room—even when the roads were bad and the rains made travel difficult. And if in Napoleon's army, according to legend, every soldier carried in his knapsack a general's signs of rank just in case they ever would be needed, there is, I think, in every Irishman the feeling, that if the occasion required he could prove, not only his direct descent from one of those kings, but that he could also prove that he is just as good or a better man than his ancestor, the first of his line, the particular King of Ireland from whom he descended. In Italy one marvels at the fact that there are bishoprics so close together at times that with an ordinary pair of opera glasses one bishop could watch what the other had for dinner. In ancient Ireland it must have been very much the same situation with the kings. And, if at times, the Irish find themselves glowing with feelings of elation, of happiness and well-being, and wonder at the cause, know that it is inspired by the stimulation of the rich, royal blood of their ancestors coursing through their veins and not, as their wives might infer, to other liquids at all.

For me to list the achievements of the Irish race today would be to list the accomplishments of outstanding men in every field—in religion, in science, in literature, in warfare, in government, and in industry. It would be to cover the list of the occupations of the great throughout the world. One thing, though, that I feel that they have accomplished, and one thing in which I feel the Irish are predominant, is in salesmanship. Just between ourselves, there are other races, like the Poles, who are just as stanch as the Irish in their adherence to the faith of their fathers. There are other races, like the French and the Italians, that have brought great men in literature, in science, and in diplomacy; in fact, you can take any one of the achievements of which the Irish are so proud, and you can duplicate it in some other race, in some other place.

But—show me any race, or any place, that has been able to convince the rest

of the world of its greatness, as have the Irish. Show me another national saint as well known as St. Patrick. For every man who knows his name, even among his own people, I will show you a hundred more of every nationality wearing today the green of old Ireland and celebrating with the Irish, St. Patrick, and with him the greatness of the Irish.

CADOC THE WISE

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform the House today of another great member of the Gaelic people. Of course, this great man was not as great as St. Patrick, but sometimes the greatness of a man is shown in the actions and sayings of his followers. It is thus that I hope to give greater honor to St. Patrick.

I want to tell the House today about Cadoc the Wise. He was a noble Celtic abbot who lived in the sixth century after Christ. Like all the Gaels, Cadoc had a great love for freedom and for poetry and song, and often, among his disciples, to the accompaniment of his harp, he sang verses in which he gave full utterance to the things that were in his mind and in his heart. One of his greatest poems was known as The Hate of Cadoc. I commend it especially to all men as a guide in private life, and particularly in political life.

This was The Song of Hate which Cadoc sang:

I hate the judge who loves money, and the scribe who loves war, and the chiefs who do not guard their subjects, and the nations without vigour; I hate houses without dwellers, lands untilled, fields that bear no harvest, landless clans, the agents of error, the oppressors of truth; I hate him who respects not father and mother, those who make strife among friends, a country in anarchy, lost learning, and uncertain boundaries; I hate journeys without safety, families without virtue, lawsuits without reason, ambushes and treasons, falsehood in council, justice unhonoured; I hate a man without a trade, a labourer without freedom, a society without teachers, a false witness before a judge, the undeserving exalted to high position, fables in place of teaching, knowledge without inspiration, sermons without eloquence, and a man without conscience.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted to me for next Monday may be continued until next Friday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the gentleman from Texas, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in honoring St. Patrick today as the patron saint of Ireland, we honor him in a broader way than merely as the patron saint of Ireland; he is really the patron saint of the Celt, and that includes not only the Irish but also the Scotch and the Welsh, because the people of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are all people of the same racial strain.

Mr. Speaker, nearly fifteen hundred years ago today, the mortal remains of St. Patrick, the glorious apostle of Ireland, were wrapped in a shroud woven by St. Brigid and laid to rest in the soil of the land that he had won to the love and heart of God.

Over the intervening years, perhaps no individual in the calendar of the saints has grown larger in stature, or won greater popular affection and devotion.

Patron of the land where he labored, revered by Christians everywhere, an illustrious example of religious zeal and patriotic fervor to all men in all ages, the slave boy who became a saint is universally acknowledged as one of the ideal characters in all recorded history.

The centuries that have passed since his death have served only to add luster to his name and fame to his achievements.

Because of the outstanding part in it played by St. Patrick, the history of the conversion of Ireland to Christianity should be required reading for all who aspire to the role of statesmen. For of all his accomplishments, none distinguished this missionary bishop more than his political acumen and his astute diplomacy.

As a roman provincial from Britain undertaking a mission in a pagan land, he could easily have courted failure and disaster. But his passionate love for the Irish people and his sympathy with, and respect for, native Irish culture and tradition assured his success. Apart from the working of the grace of God, his deeply sympathetic attitude to native institutions greatly facilitated his task of conversion.

While his primary motive was the winning of souls to God, his way was that of the mild, sincere, and persuasive diplomat. He made friends and converts among Irish lawyers, poets, and chiefs of clans, and with their help, he strove to conform native legislation with Christian ethics so that all that was lawful in the former might be retained.

He respected Irish social conventions, and Irish manners and customs, insofar as they did not conflict with the principles of the philosophy which he preached.

As a result, while he did meet with difficulties, he enjoys the rather unique distinction of converting a whole people without persecution, strife, or bloodshed.

"O Patrick mild, of the sweet voice" was the salutation he received from Oisín, the Bard of Finn, and this greeting is the best tribute to his diplomacy.

He came to the people of Ireland not as a disdainful representative of a foreign culture, not as a dictator to enforce his ideology by coercion, but as a friend bringing the gifts of his friend-

ship, the hope of his doctrine, and the faith of a religion hitherto unknown in that pagan land.

The tribal nation to which he had come as a missionary was a land of warlike people. The Ireland to whose embracing soil he was committed at his death was known to the world as the "island of saints and scholars." This tremendous and significant change had been brought about by the heroic life and labors of one man—St. Patrick, the ambassador of God to Ireland.

How well he succeeded in his task is attested to by the fact that, from his day to this, the great religious and political traditions of his establishment have been so perpetuated that Ireland is recognized among all nations as a land of faith, liberty, and democracy.

The lesson from the life and work of St. Patrick is one of singular application to the world of today. It deserves emulation by men and nations regardless of creed, race, or color. It is the lesson of brotherhood under the fatherhood of God.

It means respect for the dignity of man.

It means understanding the views, customs, and attitudes of others out of a sense of genuine charity for our fellow men.

It means compassion and sympathy for the poor and suffering after the manner of Patrick, whose disinterestedness in his own regard was completed by a great generosity toward others.

It means devotion to the virtue of freedom, inspired with the same fervor as that which fired St. Patrick to fight so fiercely against the horrible slave system of pagan Ireland.

It means patience to achieve what we are convinced to be the right ordering of society—not by force, not by stooping to the terror of those who know no other way—but by the firm and tactful diplomacy of a Patrick whose gentle persuasion turned a lust for war to a burning desire for righteousness and peace.

It means good neighborliness—a shining virtue which is the crying need in the international world today.

On this St. Patrick's Day anniversary, therefore, it would not be amiss for each and every one of us to learn from the study of his character the reasons which have ennobled him in the eyes of God and man. While it is true that the historical picture of St. Patrick confounding the druids on Tara Hill presents a man of awesome and terrible dignity, it is also true that his own writings reveal a simple man—a friendly Patrick—direct, patient, tolerant, and so utterly conscious of his own failings.

Accompanying the self-realization of his shortcomings, however, was a reliance upon a faith in man and God that convinced him that great deeds could be wrought with the spirit. With such a faith, he brought a whole pagan nation into the fold of Christendom without coercion or tyranny.

With the same faith and in the same spirit we should emulate that nobleman of God, St. Patrick, and bend every effort toward the establishment of concord among nations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two newspaper articles regarding manganese.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? There was no objection.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I always look forward with great eagerness to St. Patrick's Day. The day for the wearing of the green is always such a happy day. Today the name of Ireland's patron saint has been venerated and good wishes have been exchanged upon an occasion symbolized by the greenery which adds its glowing color to the scene.

This holiday is a tribute to a great man. At 16 years of age, St. Patrick became fired with a Christian zeal, and as he later said "I felt no evil, nor was there any laziness in me, because as I now see, the spirit was burning within me." Beckoned by the call of the Irish mission, St. Patrick entered into the service of the Lord, was made a deacon, and finally consecrated a bishop for the Irish.

The mission founded by St. Patrick was eminently successful. He founded churches, schools, and monasteries. He converted the kings of Munster, Dublin, and Connaught to the faith.

The work carried on by St. Patrick has been ineradicable. The movements he started were picked up and carried on virtually without interruption.

One of the things which has always made such a great impression upon me in connection with the life of St. Patrick has been the undying love which St. Patrick had for his people and for the land which has come to be known as his own.

At the same time St. Patrick's Day gives us cause to remember the contributions which Irish men and women have made to the progress of the world and more particularly to our own United States.

What are those contributions? I think first there is the Irish faith. They are fighters for the right. The strong Irish faith in righteous causes has made it possible for them to throw themselves into battles for freedom of the individual and his essential dignity and value, the equality of all individuals and nations.

The Irish have brought love of family, devotion to home, obedience to law and constituted authority, love of God, and love of liberty to the United States. They have brought loyalty to America, loyalty to freedom and democracy, loyalty to American institutions, tolerance and justice toward their fellow man. The Irishman knows on the basis of his 700 years of tragic struggle for liberty that when man surrenders personal freedom he thereby turns himself over to the whim and caprice of dictators and soon he will lose his freedom. He knows that

if men expect to receive tolerance, they must be tolerant themselves and that bigotry, racial and religious persecution are but the means to ultimate self-destruction, as well as the betrayal of democracy's basic rights.

Truly all Irishmen and all other loyal Americans rejoice together today in honor of St. Patrick. The magnificent poetic prayer of St. Patrick binds all of us together:

I arise today
Through God's strength to pilot me.
God's might to uphold me,
God's wisdom to guide me,
God's eye to look before me,
God's ear to hear me,
God's word to speak for me,
God's hand to guard me,
God's way to be before me.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

ASTOUNDING REPORT ON STEEL BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SHOWING HOW UNFAIRLY SCARCE STEEL IS DISTRIBUTED BY FAVORING 8 STATES AND DISCRIMINATING AGAINST 40—TEXAS SUFFERED MOST EXTREME FORM OF DISCRIMINATION CAUSED BY BASING-POINT SYSTEM RECENTLY OUTLAWED BY SUPREME COURT BUT EFFORTS MADE TO RELEGALIZE IT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include certain statements and extracts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, American citizens of Irish descent have made a great contribution to the building of our wonderful country in time of peace and to the saving of our country in time of war.

NO MORE HYPHENATED NAMES FOR AMERICANS

When I first came to Congress 20 years ago it was not unusual for one to refer to individuals as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, and Polish-Americans, but now you never hear those hyphenated phrases. That is principally by reason of the fact that the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOHN MCCORMACK, our distinguished, able, and fair majority leader, has always admonished us against using such phrases because we are all American citizens and should be referred to as Americans.

Although I happen not to be on the honor roll of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA], I am glad to be known as a descendant of an Irish-English immigrant who came to this country a long time ago. But because he came here more than 300 years ago does not mean that I will be a better American citizen because of that, or any better than one who came here much later. In fact, one of the best and most patriotic American citizens I have ever known is the dean of this House, the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ADOLPH SABATH, who was not born in this country. No one appreciates and tries to do more for the United States than the gentleman from Illinois, Judge SABATH. And

I know a lot of other good Members of this House just as patriotic and loyal as an American citizen could possibly be and just as helpful to our country both in time of war and in time of peace whose fathers came here as immigrants. So, it does not make any difference how long we have been here or how long it has been since our ancestors came. That is not the test of loyalty of an American citizen. Although I doubt that all the American citizens of Irish descent ever agree on any major economic question, I am going to discuss today an economic question, I believe, that most of the Irish are interested in, and that is the question of monopoly and the trend of monopoly and unfair practices and discriminations and similar matters. I know that the Irish people are against monopolies; they are against unfairness of all kinds; they are against undue privileges. They are in favor of the Golden Rule. They believe in justice; they believe in equality and for that reason I believe they will be interested in what I have to say about monopoly.

Contrary to the general rule of one Democrat commending the actions of another Democrat, I am going to commend the actions of two of our Republican colleagues, Members of the other body.

I should like to call the attention of this body to a most important report, released on February 10 by the Special Committee of the Senate to Study the Problems of American Small Business. This report has a very pointed bearing upon the economic well-being of the Nation and more particularly, upon the economic life of most of our individual States and regions. And it has a very crucial bearing upon an issue with which this body will soon have to cope.

REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUES IN SENATE PRAISED

The report to which I refer is entitled "Changes in Distribution of Steel, 1940-47." It was prepared by two of our distinguished Republican colleagues in the Senate, Senator KENNETH S. WHERRY, chairman of the special committee, and Senator EDWARD MARTIN, chairman of the Steel Subcommittee of the special committee. These gentlemen are to be congratulated, first, for their success in prying loose from the giant steel corporations some actual facts and figures bearing upon questions which have been of wide concern, and second, for the frank and objective manner in which they have treated and presented the material.

This report analyzes in detail the so-called tight steel products, and particularly, the tightest product, hot-rolled sheets, which represents the most important single class of steel, and the product most widely used by manufacturing firms, small and large alike. According to this report, the total output of hot-rolled sheets for domestic use increased by 19 percent between 1940 and 1947.

As the hearings before the Small Business Committee have abundantly revealed, this rise in output fell far short of meeting the increased demand. Now the question arises as to how these short supplies were distributed among the various

States and industrial centers in 1947. Did each State get a pro rata share of the increased supply? Did the steel companies allocate to each State 19 percent more than it had used in 1940? Did they base their allocation on the relative degree of industrial expansion which has taken place in the various States since the outbreak of the war? Or did they use some other basis in deciding this crucial question—a question which has proved to be a matter of life and death to thousands of small businesses.

HOW UNFAIRLY SCARCE STEEL DISTRIBUTED

This report provides the answer to that question. It shows that almost all of the increased supplies between 1940 and 1947 were shipped to customers located in the immediate vicinity of the few major steel-production centers. Shipments of this steel product to the 12 traditionally surplus-producing centers increased by 44 percent, while shipments to the rest of the country rose less than 3 percent.

The subcommittee regarded this situation as alarming, stating:

The power to govern the distribution of steel is the power of life and death in the economic world. The way in which it is exercised determines which businesses grow and which do not, which industries expand and which do not, which States and regions prosper and which do not. Yet, despite its overwhelming importance, the power appears to have been exercised, for example, so that the 12 areas which happened to be the major centers of steel production received nearly half as much again as their prewar shipments of hot-rolled-steel sheets, while the amount flowing into the entire remainder of the country stood practically unchanged, rising only 2.7 percent.

This means that in these other parts of the country which comprise by far the vast majority of our States and cities, their expanded steel-consuming facilities either had to be closed down or operated at considerably less than their full capacity. It means that in these areas both small and large firms were unable to secure their fair share of postwar market expansion. It means a further centralization of productive activities in a few greatly congested industrial centers.

EIGHT STATES FAVORED—FORTY STATES DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

Actually the figures can be stated in somewhat simpler terms. Considering States as a whole, a mere 8 States received all of the increased supplies while the other 40 States, plus the District of Columbia, received in total no more than they obtained in the prewar year of 1940. This should be a matter of great concern to all of us since in most States there has taken place a great expansion of businesses dependent upon steel as a raw material. During the war, plants to produce munitions and other essential war-time items were constructed on an enormous scale. Then with the end of the war, many new small manufacturing businesses were established, particularly by returning veterans. Thus, great strides in industrialization have been made, particularly in those regions which have sometimes been referred to as industrially undeveloped.

Yet, despite this widespread expansion in industrial capacity in most parts of the country, the increased supply of steel sheets has been so distributed that many States not only have failed to receive a

pro rata share of the 19-percent over-all increase in supplies but actually have received less in aggregate quantities than they obtained before the war. These States which have thus been grossly discriminated against are Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Idaho, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Nevada, and Arizona.

This is an absolute minimum list of States which have been discriminated against. To it would also be added those States that received an increase in supply which, however, was less than the national average of 19 percent. Or alternatively, it could include those States which received an increase which was more than the national average but was still less than the amount needed to meet the needs of their expanded steel-consuming facilities.

TEXAS SUFFERED MOST EXTREME FORM OF DISCRIMINATION

It happens that my own State of Texas is among those States which were subjected to the most extreme form of discrimination—that is, those States which received less in actual amount in 1947 than in 1940. To be specific, shipments of hot-rolled sheets to Texas were cut back by no less than 11 percent in 1947 as contrasted to 1940—a curtailment which took place despite the tremendous gains which Texas has made in industrial expansion and despite the obvious need of our Texas plants for greater, not less, steel supplies.

This discrimination against Texas has not been confined to just one product—hot-rolled sheets. Although between 1940 and 1947 the total output of the three basic hot-rolled products combined—hot-rolled sheets, strip and bars—rose 30 percent in the Nation as a whole, the amount of these products flowing to Texas declined by 1 percent.

It is true that we received a somewhat greater supply of the cold-rolled products—sheets, strip, and bars. But this resulted from the simple fact that this type of steel commands a premium from the mills of \$20 to \$25 a ton, and, as the report shows, the steel companies have greatly increased the production of cold-rolled steel, making many customers who would prefer the hot-rolled types purchase this premium-priced steel or do without.

But even including the higher-priced substitutes, Texas customers still did not receive a fair share of the steel supply. The total output of hot-rolled and cold-rolled sheets, strip and bars, combined, increased between 1940 and 1947 by 47 percent in the country as a whole, but the amount going to Texas rose only 15 percent. Thus the percentage rise in supplies made available to Texas buyers was less than one-third of the increase for the country as a whole.

Only in the case of pipe and tubing was there an increase in supplies for Texas—as would certainly be expected from the fact that Texas accounts for about half of the country's production of petroleum. Yet even here, the record of the Senate Small Business Committee indicates that, unlike the major oil companies, the independent oil producers and small refiners in Texas and elsewhere have ex-

perienced tremendous difficulties in trying to secure the pipe and tubing which is essential to their operations.

CAUSE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TEXAS

Now what is the cause of this gross discrimination against Texas and, indeed, against practically all States which are not among the great centers of steel production? The answer is to be found in the operation of the basing-point system, which of course was in effect during the period, 1940-47, covered by the report. The report, in citing the complaints of small business, summarizes the workings of the basing-point system which have resulted in this discrimination as follows:

Of all the complaints made before this committee, none was voiced so insistently by so many small-business men as the contention that steel producers have withheld steel from distantly located customers and diverted disproportionately large supplies to their nearby customers.

Practically all of these complaints advanced as the reason for the withdrawals the reluctance of producers to absorb freight under the basing-point system * * *

Under the basing-point system, as it was followed in the years covered by the survey, each customer has one official delivered price, which is the sum of the base price at the basing point nearest the customer, plus rail freight from that basing point. Thus when one mill ships into the territory of another mill located at a basing point, the shipping mill must absorb sufficient freight to make the delivered price the same as if the steel had been purchased from the nearer mill.

It was argued that since the mills can during a period of shortage sell most of their output to nearby customers without absorbing freight, they would naturally tend to do so rather than ship to distant customers from whom they would receive a lower mill net price. In short, it was held that one of the inherent features of the basing-point system was a centripetal movement of shipments in toward the steel mills during a period of shortage, a movement which would only be reversed when the shortage had disappeared.

Some of the small-business men who voice this complaint contended that they had offered to buy steel f. o. b. mill and pay the cost of transportation themselves, thereby obviating any necessity on the part of the mill to absorb freight. In each case the witnesses stated that the mills had refused to sell steel on this basis, apparently for the reason that they did not wish to deviate in any way from the basing-point method of pricing.

After quoting a number of representative complaints of this type made by individual, small-business men, the report then presents the findings of the committee's survey, which I have briefly summarized above and which, in general, corroborate this complaint of small business.

BASING-POINT SYSTEM HARMS CONSUMERS

Perhaps I can best describe the way in which the basing-point system has discriminated against so many States, if I take the State with which I am most familiar as an example.

Under the basing-point system, which prevailed in steel until shortly after Cement decision of the Supreme Court handed down in April 1948, delivered prices for steel in Texas were computed as the sum of the base price at the United

States Steel Corporation's plant in Birmingham, and the all-rail freight charges from Birmingham to the point of delivery. This was true even though the steel was, in many cases, shipped by the cheaper water rates. Because of this basing-point system, the delivered price was so high in Texas before the war that the steel corporations could sell their surpluses by shipping to Texas from such distant places as Pittsburgh and Chicago, absorbing some of the freight in the bargain.

OUTLAWING OF BASING-POINT SYSTEM HELPS DISTANT CUSTOMERS

As a matter of fact, since under this system the steel mills both near and far all agreed to sell at the same delivered price in Texas, the Texas customers did buy a large part of their supplies from these distant centers. This practice of buying from distant sellers is a characteristic of the basing-point system in normal times. Since each location has one fixed delivered price from all sellers, or to put it another way, since the delivered price to any buyer is the same, regardless of whether he purchases from nearby or distant mills, there is normally no incentive for buyers to purchase from nearby producers. Hence, under the basing-point system, there develop such ridiculous situations as customers in Pittsburgh buying from mills in Detroit, with customers in Detroit buying from mills in Pittsburgh.

Not only has the steel industry used this system which fosters dependence upon the established centers of production, but in addition, whenever local business interests, such as those in Texas, have endeavored to establish their own mills to serve their own territories, the steel industry has threatened and coerced them into abandoning the projects, a matter which I shall discuss later.

PERIOD OF SHORTAGE THE TEST

Then, after having made practically all customers everywhere beholden to them, when a period of shortage develops and buyers in the outlying areas such as Texas try to obtain steel from the established mills upon which they have come to depend, they find that the mills have drawn in their shipments around their own areas, selling only to nearby customers. The mills have done this because under the basing-point system they are unwilling to absorb freight charges, since they can sell all or most of their output in their home areas. This means that frequently the historic base-period quotas held by distantly located buyers are meaningless. Yet, while on the one hand, the customer has been informed that he cannot be supplied because the mill would have to absorb freight, on the other hand he has been told, when he has asked the mill to let him pay the freight, "No; this would be against the rules of the basing-point system."

STEEL TRUST FEARS REAL AMERICAN COMPETITION

Texas customers, like those of other States, would have been glad to pay the full freight charges and, as the record shows, have repeatedly urged the steel corporations to let them do so. They

have, of course, felt that it is better to pay a somewhat higher delivery charge for essential supplies than to be denied these supplies altogether. Accordingly, they have urged the steel corporations to set prices at the steel mills which would be equally available to all buyers and let the buyers pay the freight. But until the Supreme Court ruled against the system, the steel corporations have refused to do this. They insisted upon safeguarding their monopolistic basing-point system against the day when the shortages disappear and they might—in the absence of this system—have to cope with that terrible danger which they have been avoiding for over half a century—the danger of honest, American competition.

They have been particularly fearful of the emergencies of competition in areas which are undergoing a great industrial expansion. The State of Texas provides a striking illustration of the lengths to which they have gone in order to prevent the development of competitors in such areas.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN 40 STATES RETARDED

We Texans are well aware of our recent industrial progress and of our determination to make greater strides in the future. We are also aware that our progress has been made in spite of every use of monopoly power by the steel corporations to prevent our progress. The only things done for Texas by the steel industry have been, first, to retard our progress with high prices for steel; second, to kill off every attempt that local capital has made to develop our own steel-making resources, and finally, after keeping us dependent upon them for steel, they now divert scarce steel items to their local markets and starve out our own industry in these crucial times of shortages.

IMAGINARY FREIGHT CHARGED

Let me be specific. For almost two generations, the steel corporations have charged the Southwest and the West prices for steel which included some imaginary freight charge from distant eastern mills. For a full quarter century after the United States Steel trust was organized, under the so-called Pittsburgh plan basing-point system, Texas was charged prices which included imaginary freight from Pittsburgh. In the second quarter of the present century—up until the Supreme Court's decision last year—the steel corporations, under the multiple basing-point system, charged delivered prices to Texas which included rail freight rates from United States Steel's plant at Birmingham, although they frequently shipped the steel at the cheaper water rates. Not only have these corporations charged to Texas prices which included rail rates, but they have connived and pressured to make and keep these rail rates artificially high and discriminatory against all western industry.

THREATS STOP PROGRESS

Yet, whenever Texas businessmen have endeavored to set up a mill which might produce low-priced steel in Texas, they have been threatened and coerced, with the result that Texas, and the Southwest

in general, still does not have anything like adequate steel-making facilities to process its own resources and supply its own local markets. Several years ago, when a group of Texas businessmen formed a company expecting to produce steel rails, they were told by eastern steel interests that if they did not cancel their plans for constructing a mill they would find rails made in the East being sold in Texas for less than the cost of production.

Even during the war when steel shortages threatened the Nation's military efforts, Texas businessmen were blocked in their attempts to produce steel in Texas. Early in the war a group of Texas businessmen raised capital and drew up plans for building a steel mill at the present iron-producing facilities near Daingerfield and Hughes Springs, but this plan never materialized because the eastern steel interests running the WPB steel program would not authorize this plant construction, although the blast furnace was completed by the end of the war and is now producing premium pig iron at the rate of a thousand tons a day. A steel plant is badly needed, and efforts are now being made to get one.

TRUMAN COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

These problems which have invariably confronted western businessmen generally, who have had long histories in trying to establish steel plants, were succinctly summarized by Mr. Henry J. Landahl, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific-American Steel Iron Corp., Bellingham, Wash., who testified before the Truman committee on August 6, 1942, as follows:

Historically the effort to create an iron and steel industry on the Pacific coast has been undertaken on many occasions in the last 30 years, efforts in which the officers and directors of our corporation have participated and in which they have invested substantial sums of money and a great deal of time and effort. There has never been a question of the feasibility of an iron and steel industry in this area, but on each occasion when the efforts have been made to establish an industry the planning and work of those engaged in the project has been frustrated through connivance and intervention on the part of existing steel corporations and existing financial combinations. (Hearings before the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program (Truman committee), pt. 14, p. 5839.)

MONOPOLISTIC BASING-POINT SYSTEM

But throughout the years the most pernicious obstacle to the development of a steel industry in Texas has been the basing-point system itself. The keystone of this system is the old monopolistic practice of local price cutting which now has the bright new name of systematic freight absorption. Under this practice local businessmen would be perpetually forced, as long as this monopolistic practice was permitted to continue, to share a major part of their local market with the big eastern producers.

No matter how low such a local mill may have reduced its price, the giant eastern mills could have, and by the rules of the system, would have, absorbed freight to meet this low price until, finally, the local mill would be forced to raise its price again. And the result would

have been a local mill doomed to a high-priced, low-volume business, with no hope of attaining volume production except by absorbing costly freight charges in order to ship to Birmingham, Chicago, Cleveland, and other places which already produce more than enough steel to meet their local demand.

GIANT CORPORATION WINS

In the battle of absorbing freight charges, as in any other form of local price cutting, the giant corporation can always win over the small company, since it can outlast the smaller firm, and absorb whatever losses it may incur in the struggle with profits made elsewhere. And when the battle involves several giants ganged up against one or two small companies, the latter have no chance at all.

ANTITRUST LAWS CONTAIN ANSWER

Thanks to the antitrust laws, including the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act which I introduced in the House of Representatives, the basing-point method of price fixing has been stopped in both the steel and cement industries. And thanks to their effectiveness in finally stopping this oppressive practice of the really powerful monopolies, the antitrust laws are now under attack by one of the most vicious, skillful, and determined lobbies the country has ever seen.

POWERFUL LOBBY ON SCENE

For almost a year now this lobby has bombarded the country with propaganda from the grass roots up. It has flooded the country with press releases, speeches, statements, and other propaganda, in newspapers, magazines, and over the air. It has traveling representatives touring the country, drumming up witnesses to come and testify before a committee in the United States Senate. It has threatened steel buyers with a curtailment of supply unless they testify before the committee. It boasts the highest paid lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Act in the land. Its technique has been that of the "big lie" as developed by Adolf Hitler. The lobby, in all seriousness, is trying to put over on the American people the fantastic big lie that something which has been found by the Supreme Court to be a conspiracy to fix prices is actually true and genuine competition.

LOBBY BROADCAST FROM DALLAS

The lobby has gone so far as to endeavor to convince citizens of great and expanding regions that what is good for the steel corporations is good for them. Thus, a few weeks ago the Nation-wide network program of the United States Steel Corp. was broadcast from Dallas, Tex. There was at the time no apparent reason why this regular weekly radio show should have visited Texas, except to lend some flimsy excuse for a high-powered radio propagandist to cite statistics on the Southwest's recent industrial progress, to say many flattering things about Texas, and last but not least, to make some very bold claims for the corporation's assistance and part in the Southwest's industrial growth.

PURE BRASS AND GALL

To the people of a great State which for two generations have been victimized by the monopolistic practices of the steel corporations, this new particularized propaganda attempt to win friends and influence people just about takes the prize for pure brass and gall. There can be little doubt but that it is part of the lobby's propaganda drive designed to lull Texas to sleep while it pursues its campaign to have Congress change the antitrust laws so that the giant monopolies can again shackle us with their basing-point system.

PHONY ARGUMENT PRESENTED

The clarion call of the lobby has been confusion and the need for clarification of the law. But the fact of the matter is that despite all the efforts to create confusion, the law is clear—and that is the trouble, it is all too clear for the comfort of the monopolies. The plain fact of the matter is that the basing-point system as used in the cement industry, has been declared to be illegal.

BILL PRESENTED NOT NECESSARY

Nevertheless, the strength of the lobby is so great that I have no doubt but that we shall soon be asked to pass a bill to unclarify the law under the guise, of course, that we are really clarifying it. The truth is that for many, many years we have had laws which are effective against small crimes. Small crimes have never been a great problem to law makers in any history. But now we have a law which is in part at least, effective against a great crime. Our problem is to see if we can keep it.

MANY PEOPLE MISLED

That, however, is going to be a formidable task. The propaganda campaign has been so widespread and so effective that many small businesses have been sincerely convinced that their interests would best be served if the law were changed. And several Members of Congress have in turn been sincerely convinced that the interests of their constituents would best be served if it were changed, and a number of them have already introduced bills for this purpose.

ANTITRUST LAWS SHOULD NOT BE TAMPERED WITH

But before the members of this body start voting to tamper with the antitrust laws, they ought to give the matter serious consideration and carefully weigh the consequences of their actions. This basing-point matter is not a simple problem. It is, rather, the most sophisticated and effective means of monopoly control ever devised by the mind of man. Members of Congress who are importuned by persons seeking a change in the law should bear in mind the facts as revealed in the Senate Small Business Committee report to which I have referred—facts which show that under the basing-point system, shipments of steel have been sharply drawn in around the centers of steel production, thereby penalizing the rest of the country. Members of Congress who come from the many States which have not received their fair share of steel should think

twice before they vote for the reestablishment of that very pricing system which was responsible for the failure of their own State to obtain a fair and equitable share of the increased supplies available.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to commend the gentleman on his very excellent presentation and on his long work in this particular field. I hope that in succeeding months the committee he heads will be able to bring in legislation that will correct many of these abuses.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

ST. PATRICK

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, throughout the whole world, wherever men and women of Irish blood may be on this great day, they pause in their day's occupation to render their heartfelt tribute of affection and reverence to the great saint, scholar, and patriot, St. Patrick, and to thoughts of the virtues of Old Erin, the matchless courage of her sons and daughters who have served every noble cause, to its beautiful poetry and music, to its glorious history, its proud heritage, and its magnificent contributions to civilization.

That no race has ever excelled the courage of the Irish few men would care to deny. No people have ever exceeded the Irish in their love of God, their loyalty to Christianity, their fierce and burning love of liberty. No race has paid a higher price for freedom than the Irish.

We could not possibly measure the contributions of the Irish race and people of Irish blood to our beloved America. The blood of their sons has saturated the battleground of every American war. Irish-American war heroes are legion. Their devotion and loyalty to our Nation have known no bounds. They have been in the vanguard by the hundreds of thousands, yes; by the millions whenever our country and its institutions were in danger. It is not possible for anyone to measure the great gifts of life, treasure, energy, and ability which people of Irish blood have unselfishly bestowed in order to promote the building of America and to enhance our national welfare.

Broad, tolerant, and just, devoted to democratic ideals, the Irish have ever defended the faith of Christ and the political truths of our American forefathers. They have striven and fought for toleration and justice and equal opportunity for all and have been willing always to lay down their lives and spill their precious blood to realize these great aims. They will continue to do so as the years go on and we build a greater and more glorious America.

Even now as the forces of godless communism and destruction stalk through the world and infiltrate into our own country, the Irish-American and the faith he embraces constitute an impassable barrier against the penetration of the evil ideology which would corrupt and poison the lifeblood of the American Republic. The Irish-American will never surrender to atheism or communism, or any other un-American concept. Like his ancestors of old, he will fight and die, if necessary, in defense of the precious principles of freedom to which he is so passionately attached, and which he has lived by throughout the centuries. His Americanism is unexcelled.

It is appropriate, therefore, that on this day hallowed in the minds and hearts of every true Irishman, we pause to pay brief tribute to the great patron saint who has inspired Irish devotion and heroism throughout the ages, and who will, in the time to come, God willing, continue to strengthen the determination of those who revere him, to labor and fight for God and country and the sacred principles of American freedom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. SHEPPARD, for 10 days, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 315. An act for the relief of Dr. Chung Kwai Lui;

S. 335. An act for the relief of Claris U. Yeadon;

S. 592. An act for the relief of Edwin B. Anderson;

S. 594. An act for the relief of John I. Malarin, former Army mail clerk at APO 932, a branch of the San Francisco, Calif., post office, relative to a shortage in his fixed credit account;

S. 632. An act to authorize certain personnel and former personnel of the Naval Establishment to accept certain gifts and a foreign decoration tendered by foreign governments;

S. 633. An act for the relief of Rachel D. Gattegno; and

S. 634. An act to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury arising from activities of the Army.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 21, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

393. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress a study prepared for the Commission's consideration on aspects of agricultural functions and organization in the United States.

This task-force report is submitted as a supplement to the Commission's report on interior as well as the Commission's report on agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

394. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting its report on the Department of the Interior and separately, as appendixes L, M, and Q, the related task-force reports on natural resources, agriculture, and public works (H. Doc. No. 122); to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

395. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress a study prepared for the Commission's consideration of organization and policy in the field of natural resources in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

396. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress a study prepared for the Commission's consideration on various aspects of public works in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

397. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress, in typescript, a study on the natural resources activity of the Federal Government which was prepared for the Commission's consideration by a member of the task force, J. R. Mahoney, of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, as a supplement to the Commission's report on the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Public Lands.

398. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 3, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Gulf Intracoastal waterway to determine if existing project should be modified by constructing the waterway from Carrabelle, Fla., to Lanark, thence to Turkey Point, Alligator Harbor, Tide Creek, and Panacea, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

399. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 10, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Intracoastal Waterway from Cape Fear River, N. C., to Winyah Bay, S. C., at and near Singleton Swash, S. C., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on June 20, 1940; to the Committee on Public Works.

400. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 11, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Intracoastal Waterway from the Cape Fear River, N. C., to the St. Johns River, Fla., with a view to determining the cause of silting and remedial measures therefor between the Savannah River and the confluence of the Skidaway River and Wilmington River, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on June 7, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

401. A letter from the assistant secretary, National Institute of Arts and Letters, transmitting the official report of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for the year ending December 31, 1948; to the Committee on House Administration.

402. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report showing claims paid under the Federal Tort Claims Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

403. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize construction of buildings for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 271. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the middle district of Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 268). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ALBERT:

H. R. 3606. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to the apportionment of the acreage allotment for peanuts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 3607. A bill to change the name of Mosquito Creek Dam on Mosquito Creek in the State of Ohio to "Kirwan Dam"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CAVALCANTE:

H. R. 3608. A bill authorizing an appropriation of \$1,219,600 for the Redstone Creek flood-control project near Uniontown, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 3609. A bill to clarify the application of certain excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 3610. A bill to grant the consent of the Congress to the Arkansas River compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 3611. A bill to provide for the preparation, printing, and distribution of a list of all persons who died at any time after May 26, 1941, and before September 3, 1945, while serving on active duty with the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 3612. A bill to change the name of Mosquito Creek Dam on Mosquito Creek in the State of Ohio to Kirwan Dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 3613. A bill to increase to \$60 per month all pensions payable to former members of the armed forces or their dependents under private laws, where the existing rate thereof is less than \$60 per month; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 3614. A bill to declare the public policy of the District of Columbia to be opposed to the segregation of persons of different race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry; to provide for the operation of the public schools of the District of Columbia on a non-segregated basis; and to provide for the denial of business licenses to persons who fail to conform to the aforesaid policy; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 3615. A bill to promote the settlement and development of the Territory of Alaska by facilitating the construction of necessary housing therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 155. Resolution to investigate costs of production on domestic and foreign fresh and frozen groundfish fillets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 156. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. Res. 157. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 107; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, requesting immediate review of recent cuts in the veterans' hospital program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 3616. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lulu Two Spears Iron Bird; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FURCOLO:

H. R. 3617. A bill for the relief of Silvana Serra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 3618. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Frances M. Carroll (deceased) and Charles P. Carroll; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 3619. A bill for the relief of Miriam Martin Dahlstrom; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 3620. A bill for the relief of Leslie A. Harber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 3621. A bill for the relief of Antonio DeAngeli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 3622. A bill for the relief of Mario Figlioli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

248. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Porfirio Herrera, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic, expressing condolences and sympathy at the death of the Honorable Sol Bloom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

249. Also, petition of the Director, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, urging the Congress to extend to Puerto Rico any minimum-wage law which may be enacted and to include Puerto Rico in other social legislation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

250. Also, petition of Dr. Joseph J. Tronolone, city clerk, Buffalo, N. Y., relative to the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

251. Also, petition of Central-Northwest Citizens' Association, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enacting into law an all-inclusive income tax for the District of Columbia and disapproval of proposed sales tax for the

District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

252. Also, petition of the Pendleton (Oreg.) Rotary Club, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to opposing legislation as proposed in the bills S. 5 and H. R. 783; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1949

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor, Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, in this moment of prayer wilt Thou grant unto us a clearer vision of those ideals and principles of brotherhood and good will which Thou hast ordained for the welfare and happiness of all mankind.

May we never feel that they are merely illusions and that they lie beyond the sphere of practical realization, but may our vision be so constraining and commanding that every noble capacity within us shall respond with a fervent desire to bring them to fulfillment and fruition.

We pray that the chosen representatives of our beloved country, whom we trust and respect, may be inspired with faith and fortitude, with clear judgment and wise decision, as they lead us in the glorious task of building a better world.

Hear us in the name of the Saviour. Amen.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hill	Morse
Anderson	Hoey	Mundt
Brewster	Holland	Murray
Bricker	Hunt	O'Connor
Bridges	Ives	O'Mahoney
Butler	Jenner	Pepper
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Cain	Johnson, S. C.	Robertson
Capehart	Kefauver	Russell
Chapman	Kem	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kerr	Schoeppel
Connally	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Knowland	Sparkman
Donnell	Langer	Stennis
Douglas	Lodge	Taft
Downey	Long	Taylor
Eastland	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Eaton	McCarran	Thye
Ellender	McCarthy	Tobey
Ferguson	McFarland	Tydings
Flanders	McGrath	Vandenberg
Frear	McKellar	Watkins
George	McMahon	Wherry
Gillette	Magnuson	Wiley
Green	Malone	Williams
Gurney	Martin	Withers
Hayden	Maybank	Young
Hendrickson	Miller	
Hickenlooper	Millikin	

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

THE JOURNAL

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first order of business is the reading of the Journal.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to be absent from the Senate Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. FLANDERS asked and obtained leave to be absent from the Senate Monday next.

AUTHORIZATION TO FILE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to file a report from that committee on the deficiency appropriation bill during the recess of the Senate this week.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. CONNALLY asked and obtained consent for the Committee on Foreign Relations to sit during the session of the Senate this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by the Treasury Department under authority of the Federal Tort Claims Act, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize construction of buildings for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Works.

AUDIT REPORT OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Panama Railroad